

where. They reported that Mexican papers had minimized the incident, and that popular feeling had been little impressed by it.

As a matter of fact, the only reports giving a serious turn to the outbreak and to which officials can attach any importance are those furnished on Thursday by the Mexican embassy. In these two messages, one dated by General Carranza and the other by his Foreign Minister, the incident is used as an argument for the proposal that American troops be withdrawn. The telegrams, however, give so little detail that no conclusion, it is felt, can be based upon them.

TO DEAL WITH INCIDENT

Secretary Lansing has planned to answer these messages and deal with the Carranza incident as entirely a separate matter from the negotiations growing out of the request for withdrawal of the American troops.

General Carranza's charge that the American commander violated his orders and sought to occupy the town is a serious one, and officials believe it grew out of imperfect knowledge of what had transpired. Unofficial reports reaching the border seem to confirm that view, stating that not only was no attempt made to occupy the town, but that unarmed American soldiers, seeking only to purchase supplies, were the victims of the attack.

Movements of Carranza troops in and about the region in which American forces are operating are being carefully checked by the general staff, and General Funston is transmitting information in this connection as rapidly as it reaches him. This may be of use to President Wilson's advisers in reaching a conclusion as to the ability of the Carranza forces to carry out alone the campaign against brigandage.

Announcement by Carranza officials of the close limits to which they seek to have future expeditions across the border confined shows the probable course of the negotiations for withdrawal of the American forces. Officials say it manifestly would have been impossible for 1,000 cavalrymen to accomplish anything whatever in checking border raids.

PRESENT EXPEDITION

There are indications that the American staff will contend that the present expedition necessarily is outside any such proposal as that suggested by Carranza, since it had for its purpose the crushing of an organized and a numerous force of bandits, not the pursuit and punishment of a marauding band of cattle thieves.

As time passes without official information of the Carranza fighting from American sources, officials are inclined to doubt that the clash was as serious as described in early Mexican dispatches. It was considered unlikely that the American force was in any serious plight, since the commander might have sent back messengers to the nearest supporting column.

PROBABLY PROCEEDING

Some army officials thought it probable that when a report was received it would show the detachment had passed Parral since the disorder and was proceeding about its business of pursuing Villa.

Publication in Mexico City of the terms the Carranza government seeks to impose limiting any reciprocal troop movements across the international boundary shed much light on the diplomatic tangle which surrounded General Carranza's suggestion that the American troops be recalled from Mexico.

Secretary Lansing declined to discuss the matter. At the time the de facto government suggested that no expeditionary force should exceed 1,000 cavalrymen and not cross a dead line there were several thousand American troops of all arms in Mexico, and they were 200 miles or more south of the border.

Reassuring advice from American consuls in touch with interior Mexican points led officials to hope that there was little danger that news of the recent fight at Parral would arouse resentment among the Mexican people which might lead to further complications.

Secretary Barker said he still was waiting for a report on the conference between General Pershing and Generals Herrera and Gutierrez.

El Paso, Tex., April 15.—A dispatch received to-day by the Alvarado Company from Parral said that the losses of its plant there "were enormous," and asked authorization to take steps to avoid the destruction of the Presena mines of the company near Parral. Placing of guards was authorized by officials here. Later an officer of the Alvarado Company said he had received advice that the Presena property of the company was attacked Friday night. He said that a number of warehouses were looted and also several residences on the company property. There was no report of any fatalities. The Presena mines are located two and a half miles from Parral.

ENORMOUS LOSSES

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Word was received today that the train of nine cars which left Juarez on Wednesday for Chihuahua City, bearing supplies from private concerns to be sold to the United States Army, had arrived safely, but had not proceeded beyond. It is understood that shippers had received assurance that they could send supplies as far south as the Mexican Central Railroad as would be necessary to reach the expeditionary force.

Seven carloads of hay and other supplies have been sent over the border to Juarez to be sent to Chihuahua City, but, pending diplomatic developments at Washington, are being held there. Shippers decided not to take the risk of shipping at this time.

MEXICAN PEOPLE BELIEVE

THAT U. S. TROOPS WILL RETIRE

MEXICO CITY, April 15.—The statement is published here and is given

credence by the Mexican people that the United States has announced its intention of withdrawing the troops now pursuing Villa. High officials of the government to-day expressed great pleasure at this, but neither General Carranza nor any members of his Cabinet would discuss the matter officially. They desire to await official advice, they said, from the Mexican ambassador at Washington, Eliso Arredondo.

In the War Department assurances were given that there are sufficient Mexican troops now in the north to "wipe out" Villa, and his followers, whose number is reported to have so dwindled as to make it insignificant.

NATERO DESERTS CARRANZA

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

EL PASO, TEX., April 15.—General Natero, who caused the split between Carranza and Villa, with 1,500 men, has deserted the Carranza standard to reinforce Villa. Natero has abandoned Leon, burned the town of Santa Maria and started north. The information was brought here by courier from Leon.

CONFIRMS LETCHER'S REPORT

OF CLASH AT PARRAL.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., April 15.—It was an "unprovoked attack" on an armed American soldier, who had entered Parral merely for the purpose of purchasing supplies, that precipitated an action between Mexicans and Americans there Wednesday, according to an official report received to-night from General Pershing.

He said that a part of the soldiers, leaving their arms outside the town, entered to buy food. They were fired upon and retreated in the direction of the camp. The troops there moved forward to meet the Mexicans, who were pursuing the retreating troops, and began a sharp fire, killing forty Mexicans. Two Americans were reported dead.

No mention of wounded, either American or Mexican, was made. This was the first news received of the incident which drew from Carranza the urgent recommendation that American troops be withdrawn. It contradicted Consul Letcher's report from Chihuahua on Thursday.

General Pershing sent his report in duplicate from Saco, ninety miles northwest of Parral. It appeared that he did not receive a report from the troops in the vicinity of Parral until today, and that upon its receipt he communicated with General Funston immediately.

The American troops were a detachment of the Tenth Cavalry, and it was indicated that they were commanded by Colonel W. C. Brown.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

Roman Women Won Higher Place as Result of Punic Wars.

What some prophets are saying will happen to European women after the present war did actually happen to Roman women as the result of the Punic wars before the Christian era—their legal and social status was bettered.

Prior to this time a Roman matron, which highly respected, had no legal status as a "person" before the law and no separate property rights. She passed out of the "potestas" power of her father, into the "manus" of her husband. It was written in the Institutes of Roman law that nothing could be granted in the way of justice to those under power—that is, to slaves, children and wives; for it is reasonable to conclude that, since these persons can own no property, they are incompetent to claim anything in point of law.

During the time when Roman men were away from home, however, from 264 to 302 B. C., the management of their households and estates fell upon their wives. "Such women would submit with ill grace to interests imposed by the husband on his return from the wars." The custom of free marriage without "manus" and only upon consent of the woman resulted, and the law forbidding a woman to be made an heir at law was abrogated by the creation of trusts for the benefit of women. Also, as men diminished in numbers after the long and fierce Punic wars, the social status of women slowly rose. They retained the authority they had won over their households and demanded their share of the new direct learning that followed the conquest of Greece.

War, therefore, always hostile in practice to women, gives historical evidence of having indirectly turned to her permanent advantage. Perhaps this is but another instance of woman's ingenuity in turning seemingly adverse conditions into benefits.

AMERICAN PEOPLE LEAD

WORLD IN COFFEE USE

Consume 40 Per Cent of All Sold in International Markets—France Now Second.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The American people, long known as the world's coffee drinkers, actually consume to-day 40 per cent of the amount sold in the international markets, according to figures announced to-day by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. More than 1,000,000,000 pounds of coffee came to this country last year.

Germany normally is second in coffee drinking, but the war cut off her imports last year and made France second, with receipts less than one-fourth as large as America's purchases. This entire United Kingdom consumes only one-fifth of the amount of coffee drunk in the United States.

The United States ranks third in tea drinking, with the United Kingdom first, and Russia, second. One-fourth of all the cocoa produced in the world finds its way to the United States. Coffee imports show that the approximate per capita consumption in the United States is ten pounds, tea, seven pounds, and cocoa, one and two-thirds pounds.

Three-fourths of the coffee consumed in the United States comes from Brazil and nearly all the remainder from Latin America. Japanese tea is the American favorite, supplying nearly one-half the amount consumed.

Favor Naming of Negro Bishops.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 15.—The clergymen of the Troy Methodist Conference to-day endorsed a proposed amendment to the church constitution permitting the appointment of negro bishops. The laymen yesterday opposed such a change.

PROTOCOL PROPOSED TO U. S. BY CARRANZA

Insists on Stipulations Relative to Limitation of Zone Time to Be Consumed, Arms to Be Carried and Maximum Number of Troops.

MEXICO CITY, April 15.—The entire correspondence which has passed between the two governments since the Carranza incidents was obtained by the Associated Press correspondent, beginning with the note to Ambassador Designate Arredondo, dated March 18, outlining the proposed protocol. This note contains about 1,000 words, and is divided into fifteen articles, the first of which said:

"It is agreed between the government of Mexico and the United States of North America that the regular Federal troops of one or the other, as well as any forces of militiamen or of those duly organized by either government, may reciprocally pass the boundary line at any point between the Ito Colorado and Piedras Negras when they may be closely pursuing individuals declared outside the laws, or evildoers who have interned themselves in either of the countries after committing depredations for the purpose of eluding punishment.

In subsequent articles it is set forth that such reciprocal passage shall be made only in exceptional cases, and that the pursuit shall be carried to no nearer than ten kilometers to camps or towns. The commander of the forces crossing the line must at once notify the nearest civil or military officer of the country entered.

ZONE TO BE ESTABLISHED

ON EACH SIDE OF BORDER

An article says a zone sixty kilometers wide will be established on either side of the boundary line within which the pursuit must be limited, and subsequent paragraphs provide:

"Crossing the boundary line must never exceed 1000 men, nor remain in the zone, except in unusual cases, for more than five days.

"Forces other than cavalry will not be permitted, but this force may carry in their equipment machine guns in addition to their own arms.

"Commanders of the forces of the respective countries will agree upon code signals that they may know each other and avoid confusion during the pursuit.

Under no condition will the forces be allowed to occupy towns or camps situated in the country they may have entered in accordance with the terms of this agreement.

"If confusion occurs and damage is done to one of the parties by the other commander, the party causing the damage shall be held personally responsible.

"The dispossession of private property of persons living in territory crossed by the pursuing forces is absolutely forbidden, as is the occupation of houses without the consent of the owners and the payment of a proper indemnity. Abuses of this nature shall be punished according to the gravity of the offense.

"This agreement will remain in force for one year, counting from the date of its signing by the representatives of both countries, but it may be terminated at the will of either party by two months' advance notice. If no notice has been given at the end of the year mentioned, it is tacitly agreed that the agreement continues without further notice for another year."

AMERICAN REPLY IN FORM OF COUNTERPROPOSITION

The American reply was in the form of a counterproposition. It said the reciprocal passage of armed forces across the border "will take place only in comparatively uninhabited or poorly protected districts," but left the distance the forces must keep from towns or camps to be decided later.

The first seven articles of the Carranza proposal were not materially changed in the counterproposition. But no sixty-kilometer zone is suggested, nor is there any limit placed upon the size of the pursuing body. Neither is the pursuing body limited to any particular branch of the service.

On March 25 the Mexican government sent a second note which contained certain modifications. In it co-operation between the forces was agreed upon, if a request of one of the parties was

LOSS OF APPETITE

Most Successfully Treated by Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Loss of appetite is accompanied by loss of vitality, which is serious. It is common in the spring because at this time the blood is impure and impoverished and fails to give the digestive organs what is absolutely necessary for the proper performance of their functions.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the old reliable all-the-year-round medicine, is especially useful in the spring. It purifies the blood, enriches the blood and gives vitality, vigor and tone. It is wonderfully successful in the treatment of loss of appetite and the other ailments prevalent at this time. It is not simply a spring medicine—it is much more than that—but it is the best spring medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the rich red blood the digestive organs need.

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TRANSFER AND STORAGE
RAND. 3471 - 516 N. 12th
GET OUR RATE

Do You Save?
If not, then you had better get busy and try to do so. Because when you get older you must have something about you to show for it.

Savings Bank of Richmond
Same As National Banks
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made to that effect. It contained the following additional article:

"No prosecution can be begun after three days have elapsed from the time of the commission of the crime, unless the offenders have remained for that length of time in the territory where the crime was committed."

With this note Minister Arredondo was handed written instructions, which said:

"Explain to the Secretary of State that the Mexican government insists on having included in the agreements stipulations relative to the limitation of the zone through which the pursuing forces are to operate, as to the time they should remain in that zone, the arms to be carried and the maximum number of troops."

ASKS THAT EXPEDITION BE CONSIDERED A SPECIAL CASE

On April 5 the Washington government sent another note, agreeing to the proposition that only sixty kilometers of the border line be considered in the agreement, and that the pursuing force would not remain in foreign territory more than fifteen days without a special agreement. The new note also agreed that no pursuit would commence after a period of three days had elapsed since the commission of the raid. To this was added a special request that the expedition now in Mexico be considered a special case.

The Mexican government refused to give its consent to this request, and in turn demanded the recall of the American troops.

Subsecretary Amador, in his statement, said the American troops had taken heavy artillery into Mexico. Dispatches from the American expedition have stated that only machine guns and light mountain artillery are being used in Mexico.

STEAMERS SUNK BY MINE

British Vessel Shenandoah and German Ship Hispania Lost—Two Men Missing.

LONDON, April 15.—The steamship Shenandoah has been sunk by a mine, a Lloyd's report says. The captain and part of the crew have been landed. Two men are missing.

The British steamship Shenandoah, of 2,856 gross tons, was built at Glasgow in 1892, and owned by the Furness, Withy Co., of Great Hartlepool. She sailed from St. John, N. B., on March 28 for London.

GERMAN STEAMER HISPANIA GOES DOWN

STOCKHOLM, April 15 (via London).—The German steamship Hispania, laden with freight, was sunk last night by a mine near Helsingborg, south of Stockholm. The crew was saved.

Peach Crop Ruined.

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 15.—Reports to-day to Clemson College indicate that about 50 per cent of the peach crop of South Carolina was practically ruined by frosts this week.

Red Skin Scout



THIS IS EX-KI-HEN-DO, ONE OF THE NUMBER OF REDSKIN SCOUTS WHO ARE GOING TO HELP THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE ENTER VILLA. STRANGE-LOOKING FELLOWS THEY ARE, BUT REGULAR SOLDIERS, AND PROUD OF IT AS ANY IN THE ARMY. THEIR LONG EXISTENCE IN THIS TERRITORY HAS ACQUAINTED THEM WITH FACTS THAT ARE UNKNOWN TO THE ARMY MAN. THAT THEY WILL BE THE GREATEST HELP IS UNDOUBTED.

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DOUBLE-TRACKING GOING ON

Southern Railway Is Not Bragging. But All the Same Work Is Progressing.

LYNCHBURG, VA., April 15.—While the Southern Railway does not expect to put into commission any new track shortly, it is understood here that good headway is being made in the double-tracking between Amherst and Charlottesville. The work is being pushed on the big excavation at New Glasgow, where 100,000 cubic yards of earth and stone are to be removed in order to reduce grades and curvature through that village.

DEATHS

WHITE—Died, suddenly, at 10:30 P. M., Saturday, April 15, at the Old Madison County Jail, JOHN LEWIS WHITE. He is survived by his wife and two children, John Cary White and Annie M. White. Funeral notice later.

JOHNSTON—Died suddenly, Saturday evening at 10:30 P. M., at the Old Madison County Jail, THOMAS JOHNSTON, seventy-five years of age. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Laura Bennett, one brother, William H. Johnston, his son-in-law, J. J. Meyer, and the following grandchildren: Mr. Edna Williams, Mrs. Mason Smith, William, Julius, Irving and Joseph Meyer. Funeral notice later.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

WANTED: A good cook with references; room on the lot. Apply 2214 Monument Avenue.

LOST: Between Adams and Clay, on Broad, one Colonial Theater, and number brooch, call Madison 3423-J. Reward.

FOR rent, nice flat of 3 rooms and bath; rent reasonable. Can be had at once or May 1 or will rent whole house. Apply 19 South Adams.

an effort is being made to "cut into" service a five-mile stretch of road in time for the heavy traffic in July, incident to the movement of the Georgia peach crop, but it is not thought any other new track will go into commission before that time.

It is said all of the work between Amherst and Orange will not be completed this year.

STRIKE OIL IN AUSTRALIA

Message Tells of a Big Petroleum Field Found Near Grafton.

Discovery of the first gas and petroleum field on the continent of Australia was announced in a cable message received yesterday by P. E. Quinn, trade commissioner of New South Wales, Australia, 51 East Forty-second Street. The message, which came from E. H. Palmer, acting assistant superintendent of the Immigration and Tourist Bureau, Sydney, contained only the information that the petroleum and gas field had been found near Grafton, on the Clarence River, in the extreme northeastern part of New South Wales.

That the newly found supply is extensive is indicated by the fact that news of the discovery was cabled also to Niel Nielsen, Australian trade commissioner in San Francisco, and other Australian representatives, who are seeking to bring about closer commercial relations between the United States and the Australian commonwealth.

Commissioner Quinn said the oil and gas supply nearest Australia was that discovered in recent years in New Guinea. He was able to estimate how the American market of these products might be affected, but he pointed out that Australia annually has about 100,000 tons worth of gasoline, benzol, lubricating oils and other petroleum products.

The message said that the Federal treasurer had prohibited the export of gold to America for the purpose of meeting Australia's foreign obligations. To a deputation representing the associated banks of the Australian commonwealth making the request, the treasurer said, he wished to impose no improper motives, because the bankers were quite justified in asking permission to export gold if they could make any profit out of it. He explained he desired to keep authentic gold within the commonwealth to prevent anything in the nature of a panic.

BOERS AIDING ENGLAND

"Somewhere in Africa" a handful of Germans is fighting to retain the small remnant of that great colonial system which the Kaiser so laboriously had built and upon which he lavished so many millions before the war. The Germans have boasted that after a most two years' conflict the enemy had seized hardly a square mile of the German land, but one by one Germany has lost her overseas possessions, each on an empire almost as great as Wilhelm's realm at home. And now Germany retains only one colony, and that in East Africa, which hangs by so slender a thread that it may be lost any day or any hour.

And, by a strange streak of fate, the last of the Kaiser's colonies is now being fought for by an army of Boers who five years ago were willing to stake their lives in that world and their own telegram to "Om" Paul Kruger near the end of the world. It is Lieutenant-General Jan Smuts, fifteen years ago fighting with all his might and soul to prevent British domination in South Africa, who to-day is commander-in-chief of the British forces in East Africa, and who slowly is wiping out of existence the last particle of German interest in Africa, and adding to British territory a part of land which will make complete the dream of Britain's great empire builder, Cecil Rhodes.—New York Herald.

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If you've been waiting till all the new fashions were on show no excuse now for longer delay.

Everything is here that's new and correct for spring for men and boys.

For young men, our special line that combines everything in style, color, cut and quality that any one can wish for.

We have your measure, and you are sure of a full measure of satisfaction.

Spring Overcoats, too. Special Golfing Togs. And Raincoats, also.

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The appointment of Old Dominion Trust Company as custodian would relieve the individual treasurer of all this care, as under such custodian service the Company

1. Takes possession of securities and gives a receipt for them.

2. Makes proper entry in books of permanent record.

3. Insures their safe keeping by individual boxes in our vault.

4. Renders detailed statements to the treasurers at stated intervals.

5. Collects all income when due and credits the treasurers' checking account with the amounts.

Such custodian service will be found invaluable, and may be arranged for a temporary period or made permanent, as desired. Treasurers will find it to their advantage to consult with

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